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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/055,952	01/28/2002	Tatsuya Zettsu	218436US2SRD	2719
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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ZHOU, TING	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	

DATE MAILED: 06/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/055,952	ZETTSU ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Ting Zhou	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 April 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 5 April 2006 have been received and entered. Claims 1-20 as amended are pending in the application.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 5 is objected to because of the following informalities: It is suggested that a comma be inserted between the limitation "a shape setting device configured to set the moving picture display region to a shape according to a shape change of the moving picture" and the limitation "the moving picture display region being defined within the second window and moving in association with movement of the second window", on lines 14-17, for grammatical clarity. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 5-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 5 recites the limitation "the first rectangular window" in lines 12-13. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 6-12 depend upon claim 5 and are rejected for similar reason.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-6, 8-13, 15-17 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trower, II et al. U.S. Patent 6,121,981 (hereinafter “Trower”) and Qureshi et al. U.S. Patent 6,396,500 (hereinafter “Qureshi”).

Referring to claims 1 and 13, Trower teaches a moving picture playback method and program comprising forming a first window based on a predetermined software on a display screen (loading an animation file and determining the frame to play back on the desktop/ shell of the operating system, or the frame’s hosting region window; in other words, the current frame is constructed from one or more bitmaps on the display screen) (Trower: column 2, lines 39-45, column 5, lines 9-19 and column 6, lines 40-48 and 58-65), forming on the first window a second window including a moving picture display region which displays the moving picture, as a child window of the first window, the second window being defined within a range of a display region of the first window (computing and displaying a bounding region for the current frame on the displayed interface, i.e. the bounding region is displayed on or within the range of the first window of the desktop, with the bounding region displaying the animation, i.e. the bounding

region includes the display of the moving picture) (Trower: column 5, lines 9-17 and column 6, lines 7-48), forming a third window as a child window of the second window and within a range of a display region of the second window (drawing the animation according to the bounding region on the bounding region, i.e. on the second window) (Trower: column 5, line 30 and column 11, lines 28-31), setting the moving picture display region to a shape according to a shape change of the moving picture, the moving picture display region being defined within the second window and moving in association with movement of the second window (the bounding region sets the shape of and displays the moving picture, i.e. the animation; the moving picture display region, i.e. the animation displayed in the bounding region is drawn into the bounding region and therefore follows the bounding region; as the moving picture changes, i.e. for each different frame of the animation, the bounding region with a corresponding shape for the current frame of the animation is computed and displayed) (Trower: column 2, lines 28-53, column 3, lines 1-10 and column 5, lines 26-29), and drawing color of the moving picture on the third window (filling in the visible content of the current frame of the animation, which is drawn inside the bounding region window) (Trower: column 5, line 30). This is further recited in column 2, lines 38-53 and column 3, lines 1-15, and shown in Figures 2 and 4. However, Trower fails to explicitly teach the windows move in association with each other, i.e. the second window moves in association with movement of the first window with a relative position with respect to the first window, and the third window moving in association with movement of the second window. Qureshi teaches a graphical user interface for displaying moving pictures, i.e. animation, similar to that of Trower. In addition, Qureshi further teaches windows that move in association with each other (the size and position of the displayed object, i.e. the animation

object, is changed in proportions to the related size and position of the display window) (Qureshi: column 6, lines 14-50, column 11, line 60-column 12, line 48 and column 18, line 63-column 19, line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Trower and Qureshi before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface that displays a first, second and third window within each other for displaying animation of Trower to include the movement of animation windows in association with each other taught by Qureshi. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to accommodate different modes for graphically displaying the animation along with the contents of a scaleable browser; furthermore, the combination would allow the animation to dynamically and automatically fit the dimensions and positions of the display medium, such as the window containing the displayed animation.

Referring to claims 5 and 16, Trower teaches a moving picture playback apparatus and program comprising an input device configured to input shape information and color information of a moving picture (loading a sequence of animation, and its corresponding information, into memory in order to play the sequence) (Trower: column 2, lines 38-43 and column 8, lines 36-65), a window system configured to generate a first window based on software on a display screen, a second window as a child window of the first window on the first window within a range of a display region of the first window, and a third window as a child window of the second window on the second window within a range of a display region of the second window (loading an animation file and determining the frame to play back on the desktop/ shell of the operating system, or the frame's hosting region window; computing and displaying a bounding region window for the current frame on the hosting region window, i.e. the displayed interface;

and drawing the visible content of the current frame of the animation on the bounding region window) (Trower: column 5, lines 14-30, column 6, lines 40-48 and 58-65 and column 11, lines 28-31), the second window including a moving picture displays region which displays the moving picture (computing and displaying a bounding region for the current frame on the displayed interface, i.e. the bounding region is displayed on or within the range of the first window of the desktop, with the bounding region displaying the animation, i.e. the bounding region includes the display of the moving picture) (Trower: column 5, lines 9-17 and column 6, lines 7-48); a shape setting device configured to set the moving picture display region to a shape according to a shape change of the moving picture, the moving picture display region being defined within the second window and moving in association with movement of the second window (the bounding region sets the shape of and displays the moving picture, i.e. the animation; the moving picture display region, i.e. the animation displayed in the bounding region is drawn into the bounding region and therefore follows the bounding region; as the moving picture changes, i.e. for each different frame of the animation, the bounding region with a corresponding shape for the current frame of the animation is computed and displayed) (Trower: column 2, lines 28-53, column 3, lines 1-10 and column 5, lines 26-29); a drawing device configured to draw color of the moving picture on the third window (filling in the visible content of the current frame of the animation that's drawn) (Trower: column 3, lines 9-11 and column 5, line 30); and a controller which controls the shape setting device and the drawing device according to a message from the window system to set the shape of the moving picture display region on the second window and draw the color of the moving picture on the third window (the loader, sequencer, regionizer and region window controller working together to playback an

animation in response to animation services requests received from clients; the bounding region sets the shape of and displays the moving picture, i.e. the animation) (Trower: column 6, lines 7-31 and Figure 3). This is further recited in column 2, lines 38-53 and column 3, lines 1-15, and shown in Figures 2 and 4. However, Trower fails to explicitly teach the windows move in association with each other, i.e. the second window moves in association with movement of the first window with a relative position with respect to the first window, and the third window moving in association with movement of the second window. Qureshi teaches a graphical user interface for displaying moving pictures, i.e. animation, similar to that of Trower. In addition, Qureshi further teaches windows that move in association with each other (the size and position of the displayed object, i.e. the animation object, is changed in proportions to the related size and position of the display window) (Qureshi: column 6, lines 14-50, column 11, line 60-column 12, line 48 and column 18, line 63-column 19, line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Trower and Qureshi before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface that displays a first, second and third window within each other for displaying animation of Trower to include the movement of animation windows in association with each other taught by Qureshi. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to accommodate different modes for graphically displaying the animation along with the contents of a scaleable browser; furthermore, the combination would allow the animation to dynamically and automatically fit the dimensions and positions of the display medium, such as the window containing the displayed animation.

Referring to claims 3, 8, 15 and 19, Trower teaches forming the first window again after setting of the shape of the moving picture display region (re-drawing the portion of the desktop

host window that is modified by the animation) (column 6, lines 40-48 and column 11, lines 13-26).

Referring to claim 4, Trower teaches the first window includes characters and/or a still picture (the hosting region window, or the desktop shell, displays characters and still pictures, such as icons) (Figure 2).

Referring to claims 6 and 17, Trower teaches the controller instructing the shape setting device to set the shape of the moving picture display region and then instructs the drawing device to draw the color of the moving picture display region according to the message from the window system (in response to client requests of animation services, the loader, sequencer, regionizer and region window controller work together to playback, or draw an animation) (column 6, lines 7-48, column 11, lines 8-20 and Figure 3).

Referring to claims 9 and 20, Trower teaches the controller calculates, as a coordinate of an upper left corner of the third window, a reference coordinate relative to a coordinate of an upper left corner of the second window, and uses this reference to set the shape of the moving picture on the second window (when the animation system draws the current frame, the shape of the animation is clipped to the bounding region window, which has coordinates relative to the upper left corner of the window) (column 2, lines 44-53, column 7, lines 30-31 and column 10, lines 20-41).

Referring to claim 10, Trower teaches a moving picture decoder configured to decode encoded moving picture data including the shape information and the color information and configured to input the shape information and the color information to the shape setting device and the drawing device respectively, wherein the input device generates the encoded moving

picture data (the animation frame's bitmaps read from the input device are compressed, or encoded and the loader is responsible for decompressing, or decoding the bitmaps into its native format) (column 6, lines 32-39 and column 9, lines 12-50).

Referring to claim 11, Trower teaches the shape setting device sends an instruction to the window system and sets the shape of the moving picture, based on the shape information on the second window designated by the controller according to the message from the window system (upon receiving animation services requests from clients, the system sets the shape of the animation, i.e. via clipping the visual content of the frame, to correspond to the bounding region) (column 2, lines 38-53, column 3, lines 1-15 and column 6, lines 7-14).

Referring to claim 12, Trower teaches wherein predetermined software generates the first window and plug-in software of the predetermined software having the first window instructs generating of the third window to the window system (using software to paint the windows) (column 5, lines 60-67, column 6, lines 11-14 and column 18, lines 50-67).

5. Claims 2, 7, 14 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trower, II et al. U.S. Patent 6,121,981 (hereinafter "Trower") and Qureshi et al. U.S. Patent 6,396,500 (hereinafter "Qureshi"), as applied to claims 1, 5, 13 and 16 above, and Foreman et al. U.S. Patent 6,628,303 (hereinafter "Foreman").

Referring to claims 2 and 14, Trower and Qureshi teach all of the limitations as applied to claims 1 and 13 above. Specifically, Trower and Qureshi teach setting the shape of the moving picture display region (the bounding region sets the shape of the current animation frame) (Trower: column 3, lines 1-10 and column 5, lines 26-29). However, Trower and Qureshi fail to

explicitly teach setting the shape of the frame again after a pause in the playback. Foreman teaches an interface that displays windows for playing back moving pictures (video display window for displaying frames of a video program) (Foreman: column 2, lines 35-61) similar to that of Trower and Qureshi. In addition, Foreman further teaches pausing the playback of the video program (Foreman: column 11, lines 32-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Trower, Qureshi and Foreman before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for setting the shape of the moving picture system of Trower and Qureshi to include pausing the playback taught by Foreman, in order to obtain a method that sets the shaped of a frame again after a pause in the playback. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to have tools to more easily manipulate and edit motion pictures to assist in the creative design, planning and production of motion video programs.

Referring to claims 7 and 18, Trower and Qureshi teach all of the limitations as applied to claims 5 and 16 above. Specifically, Trower and Qureshi teach instructing the shape setting device to set the shape of the moving picture display region and then instructing the drawing device to draw the color of the moving picture without waiting the message from the window system (once the bitmaps of the current frame has been loaded, the bounding region is computed and the animation, including its shape and picture, or color, drawn to the bounding region) (Trower: column 2, lines 38-53 and column 3, lines 1-15). However, Trower and Qureshi fail to explicitly teach pausing the playback. Foreman teaches an interface that displays windows for playing back moving pictures (video display window for displaying frames of a video program) (Foreman: column 2, lines 35-61) similar to that of Trower and Qureshi. In addition, Foreman

further teaches pausing the playback of the video program (Foreman: column 11, lines 32-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Trower, Qureshi and Foreman before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for setting the shape of the moving picture system of Trower and Qureshi to include pausing the playback taught by Foreman, in order to obtain a method that instructs the shape setting device to set the shape of the frame and then instructs the drawing device to draw the color of the frame without waiting for the message from the window system when pausing the playback. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to have tools to more easily manipulate and edit motion pictures to assist in the creative design, planning and production of motion video programs.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TZ

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